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removed to such other suitable place in the county as the local board of health of the municipality where the almshouse is situated may designate, there to be maintained and provided for at the expense of the county, with all necessary medical care and attendance until they shall be safely returned to such almshouse or otherwise discharged. The health officer, commissioner of health, or boards of health of the cities of the first class shall report promptly to the State department of health all cases of smallpox, typhus and yellow fever, and cholera and the facts relating thereto."

Premises, Care of—Suppression of Breeding Places of Mosquitoes—Nuisances.
(Chap. 559, Act May 17, 1913.)

"SEC. 27. *Owner to bear all or part of expense of removal of waters wherein mosquito larvæ breed.*—Whenever the local board of health of a municipality shall determine that any accumulation of water wherein mosquito larvæ breed constitutes a nuisance or a danger or injury to life or health, the owner or owners of the premises on which the breeding place is located shall bear the expense of its suppression or removal, or so much thereof as the local board may have determined to be equitable as hereinafter provided; and for the amount thereof an action may be maintained in the name of the municipality, and the same shall become a first lien on the premises as provided by sections 31 and 32 of this article."

"SEC. 31. *Removal of nuisances.*—If the owner or occupant of any premises whereon any nuisance or condition deemed to be detrimental to the public health exists, or the cause of the existence elsewhere, fails to comply with any order or regulation of any such local board for the suppression and removal of any such nuisance or other matter, in the judgment of the board detrimental to the public health, made, served, or posted as required in this article, such board or their servants or employees may enter upon the premises to which such order or regulation relates, and suppress or remove such nuisance or other matter. The expense of such suppression or removal shall be paid by the owner or occupant of such premises, or by the person who caused or maintained such nuisance or other matters, and the board may maintain an action in the name of the municipality to recover such expense, and the same when recovered shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality, or if it has no treasurer to its chief fiscal officer, to be held and used as the funds of the municipality. Whenever the suppression or removal of such nuisance or conditions detrimental to health demand the immediate expenditure of money, every such local board of health shall be authorized to use for such purpose any money in the hands of the board, or may call on the city council for such money, or it may borrow the same on the credit of the municipality. All such moneys so expended or borrowed shall be immediately repaid to the fund or source whence they were received on the recovery of the same by action or otherwise from the persons responsible for the expenses of suppression or removal."

Local Boards of Health—Jurisdiction—Expenses. (Chap. 559, Act May 17, 1913.)

"SEC. 34. *Jurisdiction of town boards.*—A town board of health shall not have jurisdiction over any city or incorporated village or part of such city or village in such town.

"SEC. 35. *Expenses, how paid.*—All expenses incurred by any local board of health in the performance of the duties imposed upon it or its members by law shall be a charge upon the municipality, and shall be audited, levied, collected, and paid in the same manner as the other charges of, or upon, the municipality are audited, levied, collected, and paid. The taxable property of any incorporated village shall not be subject to taxation for maintaining any town board of health, or for any expenditure authorized by the town board, but the costs and expenditures of the town board shall be assessed and collected exclusively on the property of the town outside of any such village."

"SEC. 38. *Exceptions and limitations as to city of New York.*—Sections 20 to 38, inclusive, of this article shall not be construed to affect, alter, or repeal laws now in force relating to the board of health of the city of New York nor the sanitary code duly adopted and now in force in such city."

Tuberculosis—Reporting of Cases of—Disinfection. (Chap. 559, Act of May 17, 1913.)

SEC. 13. Sections 320 and 322 of such chapter [chap. 45, Consolidated Laws], are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 320. *Reports of tuberculosis by physicians and others.*—Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in the State of New York to report, by telephone or in person or in writing on a form to be furnished as hereinafter provided, the name and address of every person known by said physician to have tuberculosis to the health officer of the city, town, or village in which said person resides or may be within 24 hours after such fact comes to the knowledge of said physician. It shall also be the duty of the chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum, or other similar private or public institution to report the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, the previous address of every patient having tuberculosis who comes into his care or under his observation within 24 hours thereafter.

"Any physician may report the name and address of any person coming under his observation who appears to be suffering from tuberculosis to the health officer of the city, town, or village in which such person is, and the health officer shall thereupon take such steps as may be prescribed by the sanitary code.

"Each registrar of vital statistics shall promptly report to the health officer the name and address of every person reported to him as having died from tuberculosis. The health officer shall ascertain whether such person has been previously reported as having tuberculosis by the physician signing the death certificate, and if it appears that such physician has not so reported such person the health officer shall call the attention of such physician to the provisions of this section. In case of repeated violations of the provisions of this section by any physician the health officer shall report such repeated violations to the board of health or other local health authorities, who shall cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce the penalty provided for such violation."

"SEC. 322. *Protection of records.*—It shall be the duty of every health officer of a city, town, or village to cause all reports made in accordance with the provisions of section 320, and also all results of examinations showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis, made in accordance with the provisions of section 321, to be recorded in a register, of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the State and of the said city, town, or village; and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be authorized in the sanitary code."

SEC. 14. Section 324 of such chapter, as amended by chapter 240 of the laws of 1909 and chapter 427 of the laws of 1910, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 324. *Health officer to direct disinfection, cleansing, or renovation.*—When notified of the vacation of any apartments or premises, as provided in section 323 thereof, the local health officer or one of his assistants or deputies shall, within 24 hours thereafter, visit said apartments or premises and shall order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and all apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed, or renovated in order that they may be ren-